APPENDIX 7.4 DETAILED ASSESSMENT OF VISUAL EFFECTS

Viewpoint 1	**Name: Bute Town**		
Receptors:	Road users (A469), NCR468 users and residential.		
Distance the nearest Turbine (km):	0.955	**Direction from the site:**	N
Susceptibility of the Visual Receptor	The views of road users along the A469 are of low susceptibility to the Proposed Development as their views are not focused on the adjacent landscape. NCR and Residential receptors are of high susceptibility as their attention is likely to be focused on the surrounding views. Overall, the views are of high susceptibility.		
Value of the Visual Receptor	Although the view isn't unattractive, it has no recognised quality, and it is unlikely to be visited for the view. It does have some cultural association as it is adjacent to the car park for the Bute Town Conservation area, but users of this car park are not there for the appreciation of the view, therefore this view is considered to be of low value.		
Sensitivity to change of visual receptor	Overall, the views are of high sensitivity.		
Baseline Description:	This viewpoint is located on the A469/Lower Row junction to the west of Butetown. The view comprises of a mix of large upland agricultural fields, rough grassland and the A469. The foreground is occupied by the A469 and the Butetown Conservation Area car park to the left of the view. The middle ground consists of the Butetown Reservoir embankment to the right and agricultural fields and roadside vegetation to the left. The background is dominated by the north-east facing upper valley slopes. The northern most summit of Cefyn y Brithdir can be seen in the left distance. Telegraph poles and pylons, visible above the skyline in the right of the view are detracting features within the view. The Heads of the Valley Industrial Site can be seen through intervening vegetation in the left of the view. Therea re no other wind turbines or Solar PV units in the view.		

Viewpoint 1	**Name: Bute Town**
Predicted View and Magnitude of Effects	***Construction:*** The construction activities of both the Wind Turbines and Solar PV elements of the Proposed Development will be clearly visible just below and above the skyline. Close, oblique views of construction activities will be available for residents of Butetown and users of the A469 and NCR468. The gradual progression of installation and construction of auxiliary structures will be of a temporary nature but will occupy a notable proportion of the overall close view. Construction will be very short term (>1 year) and reversible, resulting in a medium to low magnitude of change.
	Operation: On completion, the wireline illustrates that the towers, hubs and blades of all three wind turbines would be visible from this viewpoint. The photomontage illustrates that the southern most parts of the Solar farm would also be visible just below and above the skyline as at Year 0, the proposed landscape mitigation will not be sufficient to provide screening of the Solar farm. The Proposed Development would introduce three large scale wind turbines and a small proportion of Solar PV units that would be clearly visible along the skyline. In year 15, the proposed landscape mitigation measures around the Solar farm will have matured, screening the solar elements almost entirely from the view. However, the proposed wind turbines will remain a very prominent and contrasting feature within the view. The Proposed Development would introduce new manmade features, which occupy a notable proportion of the overall view and would be of a long-term (<10 years) and reversible, resulting in a high magnitude of change.
	Decommissioning: The decommissioning activities of the Proposed Development will be clearly visible just below and above the skyline. The gradual removal of the Proposed Development will be of a temporary nature but will occupy a notable proportion of the overall view. Decommissioning will be very short term (>1 year) and permanent. The only elements that will remain will be the matured solar farm mitigation vegetation, by which time would have become an established minor part of the view, resulting in a Negligible magnitude of change.
Level of Effect and	***Construction:*** The combined high sensitivity and medium to low magnitude of change will result in a **moderate adverse and significant** level of effect

Viewpoint 1	**Name: Bute Town**
Significance	***Operation:*** The combined high sensitivity and high magnitude of change will result in a **Substantial adverse and significant level of effect** as the Proposed Development will introduce man-made elements that are largely uncharacteristic in the existing views. As the A469 and NCR468 head further south and north away from the Site; effects will reduce to Negligible and not significant for some stretches of the road and cycle route, as distance increases and intervening landform, built form and vegetation increases, screening the Proposed Development from view.
	Decommissioning: The combined high sensitivity and negligible magnitude of change will result in slight to imperceptible and non-significant effects.
Cumulative Assessment	
Predicted Cumulative View:	The wireline illustrates that in addition to the proposed development and operational scheme that are visible, only the tip of the consented Cwmbargoed Disposal Point turbine will be visible within the same field of views as the proposed Development. There will be successive views of the operational Pen Bryn Oer, in a separate field of view to the east of the viewpoint but intervening built form of Butetown screen most of this scheme. Other operation turbines are at such a distance that they appear as insignificant features. The operation and consented turbines in and around Pengarnddu Industrial State are in reality screened by the Butetown Reservoir embankment. As is the single turbine at Tafaranaubach Industrial Estate to the northeast of the site. Successive views of the in-planning Pen March turbines will be available in a separate field of view as the receptor turns west. The distance between the proposed development and the Pen March turbines clearly indicates that they are separate schemes.
Magnitude of Cumulative Effects:	The introduction of the Pen March would notably intensify the influence of wind farm development in the view, however, when considering the Proposed Development in addition to the cumulative scenario, the Proposed Scheme would be perceived as a standalone development and would only be viewed alongside Pen March from a distance. The cumulative magnitude of change is considered to be Medium to Low.
Significance of Cumulative Effect:	The combined high sensitivity and medium to low magnitude of change will result in **Moderate adverse and significant cumulative** effects.

Viewpoint 2	**Name:** Upper Rhymney		
Receptors:	Residential		
Distance the nearest Turbine (km):	1.24	**Direction from the site:**	E
Susceptibility of the Visual Receptor	Residential receptors are of high susceptibility as their attention is likely to be focused on the surrounding views. Overall, the views are of high susceptibility.		
Value of the Visual Receptor	Although the view isn't unattractive, it has no recognised quality or cultural association, and it is unlikely to be visited for the view. Therefore, this view is considered to be of low value.		
Sensitivity to change of visual receptor	Overall, the views are of high sensitivity.		
Baseline Description:	This viewpoint is located along Ty Coch within in the northern part of village of Rhymney. The view comprises of a mix of upland agricultural fields and rough grassland and Urban development. The fore and middle ground are occupied by residential properties and an area of public open space, the latter of which is in the centre of the view. The background is dominated by the north-east facing Rhymney valley slopes. Merthyr Common can be seen in the far-right distance. Telegraph poles and pylons, visible above the skyline in the right of the view are detracting features within the view. The operational turbines on and near Pengarnddu Industrial Estate can be clearly seen above the skyline to the right of the view. No other solar PV units can be seen.		
Predicted View and Magnitude of Effects	***Construction:*** The construction activities of both the Wind Turbines and Solar PV elements of the Proposed Development will be clearly visible just below and above the skyline. Close, open views of construction activities will be available. The gradual progression of installation and construction of auxiliary structures will be of a temporary nature but will occupy a notable proportion of the overall view. Construction will be very short term (>1 year) and reversible, resulting in a medium magnitude of change.		

Viewpoint 2	**Name:** Upper Rhymney
	Operation: On completion, the wireline illustrates that the upper towers, hubs and blades of all three wind turbines would be clearly visible from this viewpoint. The photomontage illustrates that along with the three turbines, the Solar Farm would also be visible below the skyline as the proposed landscape mitigation will not be sufficient to provide a screening effect on the Solar PV. The Proposed Development would introduce three large scale wind turbines and Solar PV units that would be clearly visible, in part above the skyline. In year 15, the proposed landscape mitigation measures around the Solar PV units will have matured, partly screening the solar farm. Although, the proposed wind turbines will remain as a very prominent feature within the view. Although the Proposed Development would not be incongruous in the view due to the existing presence of wind turbines, it would increase the presence of wind turbine development due to its close proximity and the introduction of Solar PV development. The Proposed Development would be of a long-term (<10 years) and reversible in nature. Therefore, the magnitude of change has been assessed as high.
	Decommissioning: The decommissioning activities of the Proposed Development will be clearly visible just below and above the skyline. Views of these activities will be readily available through the village of Rhymney. The gradual removal of the proposed development will be of a temporary nature but will occupy a notable proportion of the overall view. Decommissioning will be very short term (>1 year) and permanent. The only elements that will remain will be the matured mitigation vegetation, by which time would have become an established part of the view, resulting in a Negligible magnitude of change.
Significance of Effects	***Construction:*** The combined high sensitivity and medium magnitude of change will result in a **moderate adverse and significant** level of effect.
	Operation: The combined high sensitivity and high magnitude of change will result in **Substantial adverse and significant effects.**
	Decommissioning: The combined high sensitivity and negligible magnitude of change will result in slight to imperceptible and non-significant effects.
Cumulative Assessment	

Viewpoint 2	**Name:** Upper Rhymney
Predicted Cumulative View:	The wireline illustrates that in addition to the proposed development and operational scheme that are visible, an additional consented turbine at Pengarnddu Industrial Estate and the consented Cwmbargoed Disposal Point turbine will be visible within the same field of views as the proposed Development. The Pengarnddu Industrial Estate turbine will appear in amongst the existing turbine in this area. Cwmbargoed Disposal Point turbine will appear as standalone turbine to the left of the view. There is theoretical successive views of the operational Pen Bryn Oer, in a separate field of view to the east of the viewpoint but intervening built form of Rhymney screen this scheme. Successive views of the in-planning Pen March turbines will be available in a separate field of view as the receptor turns north. These turbines will be partially screened by intervening landform and built development, with potentially only the hub and blades visible. The distance between the proposed development and the Pen March turbines clearly indicates that they are separate schemes.
Magnitude of Cumulative Effects:	The introduction of the in-planning Pen March, consented turbine at Pengarnddu Industrial Estate and the consented Cwmbargoed Disposal Point turbine would intensify the influence of wind farm development in the view, however, when considering the Proposed Development in addition to the cumulative scenario, the Proposed Scheme would be perceived as a standalone development but would notably bring wind turbine development closer to the receptor. The cumulative magnitude of change is considered to be High to Medium.
Significance of Cumulative Effect:	The combined high sensitivity and medium magnitude of change will result in **Substantial to Moderate adverse and significant** cumulative effects.

Viewpoint 3	**Name:** Rhymney South		
Receptors:	VIL – Northern Rhymney Valley visitors, nearby residential and users of the B4256.		
Distance the nearest Turbine (km):	2.57	**Direction from the site:**	SE

Viewpoint 3	**Name:** Rhymney South
Susceptibility of the Visual Receptor	VIL and Residential receptors are of high susceptibility as their attention is likely to be focused on the landscape/surrounding views. The views of road users are of low susceptibility to the Proposed Development as their views are not focused on the adjacent landscape. Overall, the views are of high susceptibility.
Value of the Visual Receptor	VILs are a local designation, identified as areas that contribute to the visual qualities of the landscape. Although the view is an attractive, it is not widely recognised for its quality or have any cultural association. Therefore, this view is considered to be of medium value.
Sensitivity to change of visual receptor	Overall, the views are of high sensitivity.
Baseline Description:	This viewpoint is located along the B4256, just east of the southern part of the village of Rhymney. The view towards the site, looks north-west over the Rhymney Valley and the BBNP. The fore and right middle ground are occupied by rough grassland. The left middle ground is occupied by the eastern edge of Rhymney, woodland along the bottom of the Valley and The Heads of the Valley Industrial Estate. Brightly coloured abandoned lorry cabs and the white roofs of the Industrial estate buildings stand out against the organic and natural tones of the view. The background is dominated by the north-east facing Rhymney valley slopes to the left and the BBNP to the right. Pylons and the operational wind turbines on and near Pengarnddu Industrial Estate are visible above and below the skyline, forming detracting features within the view. No solar PV units can be seen.
Predicted View and Magnitude of Effects	***Construction:*** The construction activities of both the Wind Turbines and Solar PV elements of the Proposed Development will be visible just below and above the skyline. Open views of construction activities will be available, although the solar farm installation will be viewed below the skyline. The gradual progression of installation and construction of auxiliary structures will be of a temporary nature and will only occupy a relatively small proportion of the view. Construction will be very short term (>1 year) and reversible, resulting in a low magnitude of change.

Viewpoint 3	**Name:** Rhymney South
	Operation: On completion, the wireline illustrates that the towers, hubs and blades of all three wind turbines would be clearly visible from this viewpoint. The photomontage illustrates that along with the three turbines, the Solar Farm would also be visible below the skyline as the proposed landscape mitigation will not be sufficient to provide a screening effect on the Solar PV. The Proposed Development would introduce three large scale wind turbines and Solar PV units that would be clearly visible, above the skyline in an open panoramic view. In year 15, the proposed landscape mitigation measures around the Solar PV units will have matured, partly screening some of the southern extents of the solar farm. That being said, a large proportion of the Solar farm will still be visible and the proposed wind turbines will be a very prominent feature within the view. Although the Proposed Development would not be incongruous in the view due to the existing presence of wind turbines and it would only occupy a relatively small proportion of the overall view, it would increase the presence of wind turbine development due to its encroachment over the summit of the valley slopes. Its close proximity and the introduction of Solar PV development would also contribute to its notable presence. The Proposed Development would be of a long-term (<10 years) and reversible in nature. Therefore, the magnitude of change has been assessed as high.
	Decommissioning: The decommissioning activities of the Proposed Development will be clearly visible. Views of these activities will be readily available from within the VILL and along the B4256. The gradual removal of the proposed development will be of a temporary nature and would only occupy a relatively small proportion of the overall view. Decommissioning will be very short term (>1 year) and permanent. The only elements that will remain will be the matured mitigation vegetation, by which time would have become an established part of the view, resulting in a Negligible magnitude of change.
Significance of Effect:	***Construction:*** The combined high sensitivity and low magnitude of change will result in a Moderate to slight adverse and not significant level of effect.
	Operation: The combined high sensitivity and high magnitude of change will result in **Substantial adverse and significant effects,** as the Proposed Development would increase the presence of wind turbine development due to its encroachment over the summit of the valley slopes. Its close proximity and the introduction of Solar PV development would contribute to its notable presence.

Viewpoint 3	**Name:** Rhymney South
	Decommissioning: The combined high sensitivity and negligible magnitude of change will result in slight to imperceptible and non-significant effects.
Cumulative Assessment	
Predicted Cumulative View:	The wireline illustrates that along with the proposed development and operation turbines already visible, the in-planning Pan March and consented Pengarnddu Industrial Estate turbine will also be visible within the same field of view. Only the blade tip of the consented Pengarnddu Industrial Estate turbine will be visible and will a minor feature within the view. The proposed development would be located between the operational Pengarnddu Industrial Estate turbines and the in-planning Pen March turbines. The consented Cwmbargoed Disposal Point turbine will be visible above the skyline in a separate field of view as the receptor turns south.
Magnitude of Cumulative Effects:	The introduction of the in-planning Pen March and consented Pengarnddu Industrial Estate turbines would notably intensify the influence of wind farm development in the view, however, when considering the Proposed Development in addition to the cumulative scenario, the Proposed Scheme would be perceived as a separate development due to it close proximity and would increase the spread of turbine development across a wider extent of the view, filling the gap between the in-planning Pen March and consented Pengarnddu Industrial Estate turbines, in turn increasing effects. The cumulative magnitude of change is considered to be Medium.
Significance of Cumulative Effect:	The combined high sensitivity and medium magnitude of change will result in **Substantial to moderate adverse and significant** cumulative effects.

Viewpoint 4	**Name:** Fochriw		
Receptors:	Nearby residential and users of the Rumney Valley Ridgeway Walk.		
Distance the nearest Turbine (km):	2.15	**Direction from the site:**	SE
Susceptibility of the Visual Receptor	Residential and PRoW receptors are of high susceptibility as their attention is likely to be focused on the landscape/surrounding views. Overall, the views are of high susceptibility.		
Value of the Visual Receptor	Promoted PRoW recognised for its views of the Rhymney Valley. Therefore, this view is considered to be of high value.		

Viewpoint 4	**Name:** Fochriw
Sensitivity to change of visual receptor	Overall, the views are of high sensitivity. The value and visual susceptibility of receptors at night differs compared to the assessment carried out for daytime conditions. During the night the landscape has a diminished scenic quality and receptors would not have the same appreciation of the landscape which is dark and muted compared to what is evident during the day. Therefore, the nighttime sensitivity is considered to be medium.
Baseline Description:	This viewpoint is located along the Rhymney Valley Ridgeway Walk, as is crosses Fochriw Road, north of the settlement of Fochriw. The view towards the site, looks north over the rough grassland of the northern extent of the Rhymney Valley and the BBNP. The fore and right middle ground are occupied by the northeastern edges of Rhymney as it rises up the opposite side of the valley. The background is dominated by the BBNP. Pylons and the operational Bryn oer Wind Farm and Tafarnaubach Industrial Estate and wind turbine are clearly visible above the skyline, forming detracting features within the view. No solar PV units can be seen.
Predicted View and Magnitude of Effects	***Construction:*** The erection of the Wind Turbine elements of the Proposed Development will be visible above the skyline. The construction activities of the solar farm elements will be screened from view by intervening landform. The construction activities will be of a temporary nature and will only occupy a relatively small proportion of the view. Construction will be very short term (>1 year) and reversible, resulting in a low to negligible magnitude of change.
	Operation: On completion, the wireline illustrates that the upper most part of the towers, hubs and blades of all three wind turbines would be clearly visible above the skyline from this viewpoint. The photomontage illustrates that the Solar Farm would not be visible. The Proposed Development would introduce three large scale wind turbines that would be clearly visible, above the skyline in an open panoramic view. In year 15 the proposed wind turbines will still be a very prominent feature within the view. Although the Proposed Development would not be incongruous in the view due to the existing presence of wind turbines and it would only occupy a relatively small proportion of the overall view, it would increase the presence of wind turbine development due to its close proximity. The Proposed Development would be of a long-term (<10 years) and reversible in nature. Therefore, the magnitude of change has been assessed as high.

Viewpoint 4	**Name:** Fochriw
	Decommissioning: The decommissioning activities of the wind turbine elements of the Proposed Development will be visible. The gradual removal of the proposed development will be of a temporary nature and would only occupy a relatively small proportion of the overall view. Decommissioning will be very short term (>1 year) and permanent. No visible elements of the proposed development will remain, returning the view to is baseline state. Therefore, the magnitude of change has been assessed as Negligible.
Significance of Effects	***Construction:*** The combined high sensitivity and low to negligible magnitude of change will result in a slight adverse and not significant level of effect.
	Operation: The combined high sensitivity and high magnitude of change will result in **Substantial adverse and significant effects,** as the Proposed Development would increase the presence of wind turbine development due to its close proximity.
	Decommissioning: The combined high sensitivity and negligible magnitude of change will result in an imperceptible and non-significant effect.
Nighttime Assessment	
Baseline Lighting Description:	At night, individual landscape elements are difficult to discern, including other infrastructure. The baseline night photography is captured within thirty minutes of sunset so the landform can be distinguished against the skyline. Most of this view is in darkness, given it overlooks the rough grassland of the northern extent of the Rhymney Valley and the BBNP. There is some existing lighting in this view at the settlement of Rhymney in the fore and right middle ground.
Predicted View and Magnitude of nighttime Effects	***Construction:*** Lighting located on any tall construction machinery such as cranes would be visible above the skyline. The construction activities of the solar farm elements will be screened from view by intervening landform. The construction activities will be of a temporary nature and will only occupy a small proportion of the view. Construction will be very short term (>1 year) and reversible, resulting in a negligible magnitude of change.

Viewpoint 4	**Name:** Fochriw
	Operation: On completion and depending on wind direction, all three nacelle lights would be visible in this view. When facing the viewer, the lights would be intermittently obscured by passing intervening blades, appearing to flicker as the turbine blades pass the hub lights. The proposed development lights would introduce lights in a part of the view where there are no other sources of light. Although the Proposed Development would not be incongruous in the view during the daytime, there are currently no other wind turbine lighting in this view. However, there is a notable source of light already in the overall view and the proposed turbine lights will not always be visible, reducing potential effects. The Proposed Development would be of a long-term (<10 years) and reversible in nature. Therefore, the magnitude of change has been assessed as medium to low.
	Decommissioning: Lighting associated with tall decommissioning machinery, such as cranes will be visible. The gradual removal of the proposed development will be of a temporary nature and would only occupy a relatively small proportion of the overall view. Decommissioning will be very short term (>1 year) and permanent. No visible elements of the proposed development will remain, returning the view to is baseline state. Therefore, the magnitude of change has been assessed as Negligible.
Significance of nighttime lighting Effects	***Construction:*** The combined medium sensitivity and negligible magnitude of change will result in an imperceptible and non-significant effect.
	Operation: The combined medium sensitivity and medium to low magnitude of change will result in moderate to slight adverse and not significant effects.
Cumulative Assessment	

Viewpoint 4	**Name:** Fochriw
Predicted Cumulative View:	The wireline illustrates that in addition to the proposed development and the operational developments that are visible, there will be combined views of the in-planning Pen March wind farm within the same field of view from this viewpoint. There will also be combined, but successive views of the in planning Manmoel and to a lesser extent the in-planning West Monmouthshire Golf Club schemes, in a separate field of view as the viewer turns east. Similarly, there will be successive views of the consented Cwmbargoed Disposal Point turbine in a separate field of view as the viewer turns west. The distance between the proposed development and the Manmole, and Cwmbargoed Disposal Point turbines clearly indicates that they are separate schemes. Aa a result of the distance and scale of the West Monmouthshire Golf Club turbine, it will appear as a very minor feature within the view. The Proposed Development would appear in front of and to the right of the in-planning Pen March scheme.
Magnitude of Cumulative Effects:	The introduction of the Pen March, Manmole and Cwmbargoed Disposal Point turbines would notably intensify the influence of wind farm development in the view, however, when considering the Proposed Development in addition to the cumulative scenario, the Proposed Scheme would be perceived as an extension to the Pen March scheme and would increase the spread of turbine development across a wider extent of the view, increasing effects. The cumulative magnitude of change is considered to be Medium.
Significance of Cumulative Effect:	The combined high sensitivity and medium magnitude of change will result in **Substantial to moderate adverse and significant** cumulative effects.

Viewpoint 5	**Name:** Merthyr Common		
Receptors:	Users of Murther Common/Open Access/Historic Landscape		
Distance the nearest Turbine (km):	4.45	**Direction from the site:**	SW
Susceptibility of the Visual Receptor	Open Access receptors are of high susceptibility as their attention, amongst other uses, is focused on the landscape/surrounding views. Overall, the views are of high susceptibility.		

Viewpoint 5	**Name:** Merthyr Common
Value of the Visual Receptor	Historic associations to past land use and promoted locally as a location offering views of the Taf Bargoed area. Therefore, this view is considered to be of high value.
Sensitivity to change of visual receptor	Overall, the views are of high sensitivity.
Baseline Description:	This viewpoint is located within Merthyr Common, looking north-east towards the Site. The view looks over the eastern part of rough grassland of Merthyr Common, the Taf Bargoed valley and Gelligaer Common which occupies the fore and right middle ground. Open cast working and notable associated tips form a man-made landscape in the left middle ground. The background is dominated by the BBNP. Pylons and the operational Pen Bryn oer Wind Farm, Tafarnaubach Industrial Estate, Rassau Industrial Estate and Former Tech Board wind turbines are clearly visible above and below the skyline. The Land at Cwm Bargoed Solar farm can also be clearly seen in the right middle ground.
Predicted View and Magnitude of Effects	***Construction:*** The erection of the Wind Turbine elements of the Proposed Development will be visible above the skyline. The construction activities of the solar farm elements will be screened from view by intervening landform. The construction activities will be of a temporary nature and will only occupy a relatively small proportion of the view. Construction will be very short term (>1 year) and reversible, resulting in a low to negligible magnitude of change.
	Operation: On completion, the wireline illustrates that the upper most part of the towers, hubs and blades of all three wind turbines would be clearly visible above the skyline from this viewpoint. The photomontage illustrates that the Solar Farm would not be visible. The Proposed Development would introduce three large scale wind turbines that would be clearly visible, above the skyline in an open panoramic view. In year 15 the proposed wind turbines will still be a very prominent feature within the view. Although the Proposed Development would not be incongruous in the view due to the existing presence of several wind turbines and it would only occupy a relatively small proportion of the overall view, it would increase the presence of wind turbine development due to its close proximity. The Proposed Development would be of a long-term (<10 years) and reversible in nature. Therefore, the magnitude of change has been assessed as medium to low.

Viewpoint 5	**Name:** Merthyr Common
	Decommissioning: The decommissioning activities of the wind turbine elements of the Proposed Development will be visible. The gradual removal of the proposed development will be of a temporary nature and would only occupy a relatively small proportion of the overall view. Decommissioning will be very short term (>1 year) and permanent. No visible elements of the proposed development will remain, returning the view to is baseline state. Therefore, the magnitude of change has been assessed as Negligible.
Significance of Effects	***Construction:*** The combined high sensitivity and low to negligible magnitude of change will result in a slight adverse and not significant level of effect.
	Operation: The combined high sensitivity and medium to low magnitude of change will result in **Moderate adverse and significant effects,** as the Proposed Development would increase the presence of wind turbine development due to its close proximity.
	Decommissioning: The combined high sensitivity and negligible magnitude of change will result in an imperceptible and non-significant effect.
Cumulative Assessment	
Predicted Cumulative View:	The wireline illustrates that in addition to the proposed and operational developments that are visible, the in-planning Pen March wind farm, the consented Cwmbargoed Disposal Point, Pengarddu Industrial Estate, Rassau Industrial Estate and scoping West Monmouthshire Golf Club turbines will also be visible within the same field of view from this viewpoint. Pen March would be the most notable and would be located to the left of the Proposed Development. As the viewer turns to the east, the blade tips of the in planning Manmole and scoping Abertillery wind turbines would be visible.
Magnitude of Cumulative Effects:	The introduction of the Pen March and Cwmbargoed Disposal Point schemes would notably intensify the influence of wind farm development in the view, particularly the Cwmbargoed Disposal Point turbines due to its close proximity. There is sufficient space between the three developments to ensure they are viewed as separate developments. However, when considering the Proposed Development in addition to the Pen March and Cwmbargoed Disposal Point scheme, the Proposed Scheme would increase the spread of turbine development across a wider extent of the view, increasing effects. The cumulative magnitude of change is considered to be Medium.

Viewpoint 5	**Name:** Merthyr Common
Significance of Cumulative Effect:	The combined high sensitivity and medium magnitude of change will result in **Substantial to moderate adverse and significant cumulative effects**, as although the view will be heavily influenced by wind turbine development, the Proposed Development would increase the spread of wind turbine development across the view.

Viewpoint 6	**Name:** Pant Y Ffawydden		
Receptors:	Users of Rhymney Valley Ridgeway Walk and nearby PRoWs		
Distance the nearest Turbine (km):	16.77	**Direction from the site:**	SE
Susceptibility of the Visual Receptor	PRoW receptors are of high susceptibility as their attention, is focused on the landscape/surrounding views. Overall, the views are of high susceptibility.		
Value of the Visual Receptor	Promoted PRoW recognised for its views of the Rhymney Valley. Therefore, this view is considered to be of high value.		
Sensitivity to change of visual receptor	Overall, the views are of high sensitivity.		
Baseline Description:	This viewpoint is located along the Rhymney Valley Ridgeway Walk. This open, distant panoramic view looks north-west towards the Site, over the rough grassland of the northern summit of Mynyydd Bach which occupies the foreground. The middle ground is dominated by the settlements of Ystrad Mynach and Blackwood, which sit in the Rhymney Valley and Sirhowy Valley respectively. The background is dominated by the distinctive South Wales Valleys and BBNP. The view is notably influenced by wind turbine development as the operational turbines at Cefn Bach Farm, Groesfaen Farm, Pen Bryn oer Wind Farm, Bedlwyn Farm, Gelli Wen Farm, Pen Yr Hoel Farm , Penrhiwgwaith Farm, Gruglwyn, Pen Y Fan Ganol Farm, Oakdale Business Park, Pen Y Fan Industrial Estate , Blaentillery Farm can be seen, spread across the whole view, above and below the skyline. The Hendai Farm Solar farm can also be seen in the left middle ground.		

Viewpoint 6	**Name:** Pant Y Ffawydden
Predicted View and Magnitude of Effects	***Construction:*** The erection of the wind turbines will be visible above intervening vegetation and landform. These construction activities will be viewed below the skyline. The construction activities of the solar farm elements will be screened from view by intervening landform. The construction activities will be of a temporary nature and will only occupy a very small proportion of the view. Construction will be very short term (>1 year) and reversible, resulting in a low to negligible magnitude of change.
	Operation: On completion, the wireline illustrates that only the upper most part of the tower, hub and blades of one wind turbine will be perceptible, along with just the blades of the remaining two turbines below the skyline. The photomontage illustrates that the Solar Farm would not be visible and slightly less of the turbines will be visible due to intervening vegetation. Although the Proposed Development would introduce three wind turbines, only one the blade tips of two of them will be perceptible and only the upper most part of the tower, hub and blades of the third turbine will visible. In year 15 the view will remain as on completion. The Proposed Development would not be incongruous in the view due to the existing presence of several wind turbines, and it would only occupy a very small proportion of the overall open and distant panoramic view. Views of two of the proposed turbines would be limited to glimpsed views, as only the blade tips would be perceptible as they rotate above intervening vegetation. The Proposed Development would be of a long-term (<10 years) and reversible in nature. Therefore, the magnitude of change has been assessed as low to negligible.
	Decommissioning: The decommissioning activities of the wind turbine elements of the Proposed Development will be visible. The gradual removal of the proposed development will be of a temporary nature and would only occupy a very small proportion of the overall view. Decommissioning will be very short term (>1 year) and permanent. No visible elements of the proposed development will remain, returning the view to is baseline state. Therefore, the magnitude of change has been assessed as Negligible.
Significance of Effects	***Construction:*** The combined high sensitivity and low to negligible magnitude of change will result in a slight to negligible adverse and not significant level of effect.
	Operation: The combined high sensitivity and low to negligible magnitude of change will result in slight to negligible adverse and not significant effects.
	Decommissioning: The combined high sensitivity and negligible magnitude of change will result in an imperceptible and non-significant effect.

Viewpoint 6	**Name:** Pant Y Ffawydden
Cumulative Assessment	
Predicted Cumulative View:	The wireline illustrates that in addition to the proposed and operational developments that are visible, the in-planning Pen March, Manmole and Mynydd Carn Y Cefn turbines will the most influencing schemes within the same field of view from this viewpoint. Pen March would appear behind the Proposed Development and located at a higher elevation, breaking the skyline. Manmole and Mynydd Carn Y Cefn would be located to the right of the proposed development, above the skyline and would be sufficiently spaced apart to be viewed as separate developments. There are several other in-planning, consented and scoping developments visible from this viewpoint but these would be viewed in separate fields of view.
Magnitude of Cumulative Effects:	The introduction of the Pen March, Manmole and Mynydd Carn Y Cefn schemes would notably intensify the influence of wind farm development in the view and would increase the spread of turbines development across the majority of the view. When considering the Proposed Development in addition to the above in-planning schemes, the Proposed Scheme could be perceived as a small extension to the Pen March scheme as it would be viewed in front of the Pen March turbines and would slightly increasing the spread of turbine development. The cumulative magnitude of change is considered to be low to negligible.
Significance of Cumulative Effect:	The combined high sensitivity and low to negligible magnitude of change will result in Slight adverse and not significant cumulative effects.

Viewpoint 7	**Name:** Waundeg		
Receptors:	Residential and users of the public open space.		
Distance the nearest Turbine (km):	3.9	**Direction from the site:**	NE
Susceptibility of the Visual Receptor	Residential receptors are of high susceptibility. The users of the public open space are of medium susceptibility as their attention is not focused on the landscape/surrounding views. Residential receptors are of high susceptibility as their attention is likely to be focused on the landscape/surrounding views. Overall, the views are of high susceptibility.		
Value of the Visual Receptor	The view is an ordinary view, with no recognised qualities, cultural associations. The view is not the reason for receptors to be there. Therefore, this view is considered to be of low value.		

Viewpoint 7	**Name:** Waundeg
Sensitivity to change of visual receptor	Overall, the views are of high sensitivity due to residential views.
Baseline Description:	This viewpoint is located within the public open space in the centre of the settlement of Waundeg. This open view looks south-west towards the Site, over an area of public open space which occupies the foreground. Goal posts can be seen in the left of the view, indicating this space has some recreational association. The middle ground is dominated by the properties of Waundeg. The north facing slopes of Rhymney Hill forms the backdrop to the view. The view is notably influenced by wind turbine development as the operational turbines at Pen Bryn oer Wind Farm can be clearly seen along the skyline of Rhymney Hill. No existing solar farm development can be seen in the view.
Predicted View and Magnitude of Effects	***Construction:*** The final stages of the erection of the wind turbines will be visible above the roofs of Waundeg. All other construction activities will be screened from view by intervening built form. The construction activities will be of a temporary nature and will only occupy a very small proportion of the view. Construction will be very short term (>1 year) and reversible, resulting in a negligible magnitude of change.
	Operation: On completion, the wireline illustrates that only the upper most part of the tower, hub and blades of the wind turbine will be perceptible. The photomontage illustrates; that in reality, the intervening-built form of Waundeg will screen the tower, hub and the majority of the wind turbine blades, leaving only the blade tips visible above the skyline. It also illustrates that the Solar Farm would not be visible. In year 15 the view will remain as on completion. The Proposed Development would not be incongruous in the view due to the existing presence of wind turbines, and it would only occupy a very small proportion of the overall view. Views of the proposed turbines would be limited to glimpsed views, as only the blade tips would be perceptible as they rotate above intervening built form. The Proposed Development would be of a long-term (<10 years) and reversible in nature. Therefore, the magnitude of change has been assessed as low to negligible.

Viewpoint 7	**Name:** Waundeg
	Decommissioning: The decommissioning activities of the wind turbine elements of the Proposed Development would just be visible. The gradual removal of the proposed development will be of a temporary nature and would only occupy a very small proportion of the overall view. Decommissioning will be very short term (>1 year) and permanent. No visible elements of the proposed development will remain, returning the view to is baseline state. Therefore, the magnitude of change has been assessed as Negligible.
Significance of Effects	***Construction:*** The combined high sensitivity and negligible magnitude of change will result in an imperceptible and not significant level of effect.
	Operation: The combined high sensitivity and low to negligible magnitude of change will result in slight to imperceptible adverse and not significant effects.
	Decommissioning: The combined high sensitivity and negligible magnitude of change will result in an imperceptible and non-significant effect.
Cumulative Assessment	
Predicted Cumulative View:	The wireline illustrates that in addition to the proposed and operational developments that are visible, the in-planning Pen March scheme would also be visible in the same field of view. It is anticipated that only the blade tips of the Pen March turbines would be visible above intervening built form. Several other in-planning consented, and scoping developments would be perceptible, but in separate fields of view.
Magnitude of Cumulative Effects:	The introduction of the Pen March scheme would slightly increase the influence of wind farm development in the view, however, when considering the Proposed Development in addition to the Pen March scheme, the Proposed Scheme would increase the spread of turbine development across a wider extent of the view. As only the blade tips of the proposed development would be perceptible, the cumulative magnitude of change is considered to be low to negligible.
Significance of Cumulative Effect:	The combined high sensitivity and low to negligible magnitude of change will result in slight adverse and not significant cumulative effects

Viewpoint 8	**Name:** Fan Fawr		
Receptors:	BBNP visitors		
Distance the nearest Turbine (km):	16.85	**Direction from the site:**	NW

Viewpoint 8	**Name:** Fan Fawr
Susceptibility of the Visual Receptor	Visitors to the NNBP are of high susceptibility as their attention is likely to be focused on the landscape/surrounding views. The views are of high susceptibility.
Value of the Visual Receptor	The view is from a summit within the BBNP. Therefore, this view is considered to be of high value.
Sensitivity to change of visual receptor	Overall, the view is of high sensitivity.
Baseline Description:	This viewpoint is located at the Trig point near the summit of Fan Fawr, with and elevation of 715m AOD. This, relatively distant, open and expansive panoramic view, looks south-east towards the Site, over the southern extents of the BBNP and the Heads of the Valleys. The wooded River Taf Valley and chain of reservoirs forms the fore and right middle ground. The southern extents of the BBNP forms the left middle ground. The South Wales Vallys form the background to the view. The view is dominated by the vast openness and dramatic and exposed upland moorland of the BBNP and the contrasting wooded floor. Several existing wind turbines can be seen in the background, namely the turbines in and around Pengarddu Industrial Estate. An existing solar farm can be seen to the far right of the background, above Llwyn-onn Reservoir.
Predicted View and Magnitude of Effects	***Construction:*** The erection of the wind turbines will be perceptible in the background of the view, although, all other construction activities will be screened from view by intervening landform. The construction activities will be of a temporary nature and will only occupy a very small proportion of the open panoramic view. Construction will be very short term (>1 year) and reversible, resulting in a negligible magnitude of change.
	Operation: On completion, the wireline illustrates that only the upper most part of the tower, hub and blades of the wind turbines will be perceptible, The photomontage illustrates that the Solar Farm would not be visible. In year 15 the view will remain as on completion. The Proposed Development would not be incongruous in the view due to the existing presence of wind turbines, and it would only occupy a very small proportion of the overall panoramic view. The Proposed Development would be of a long-term (<10 years) and reversible in nature. Therefore, the magnitude of change has been assessed as low to negligible.

Viewpoint 8	**Name:** Fan Fawr
	Decommissioning: The decommissioning activities of the wind turbine elements of the Proposed Development would be visible. The gradual removal of the proposed development will be of a temporary nature and would only occupy a very small proportion of the overall view. Decommissioning will be very short term (>1 year) and permanent. No visible elements of the proposed development will remain, returning the view to is baseline state. Therefore, the magnitude of change has been assessed as Negligible.
Significance of Effects	***Construction:*** The combined high sensitivity and negligible magnitude of change will result in an imperceptible and not significant level of effect.
	Operation: The combined high sensitivity and low to negligible magnitude of change will result in slight to Imperceptible adverse and not significant effects.
	Decommissioning: The combined high sensitivity and negligible magnitude of change will result in an imperceptible and not significant effect.
Cumulative Assessment	
Predicted Cumulative View:	The wireline illustrates that in addition to the proposed and operational developments that are visible, the in-planning Pen March and Manmole wind turbines and several consented wind turbines including Valley Heights Filling Station, Cwmbargoed Disposal Point and Penmgarddu Industrial Estate would also be visible within the same field of view from this viewpoint. The scoping Mynydd Man, Abertillery , Mynydd Llanhileth, Twyn Hywell Energy Park and Mynydd Y Glyn would also theoretically be seen in the same field of view. The proposed development would be viewed behind the Pen March turbines and could be perceived as a small extension to the Pen March scheme.
Magnitude of Cumulative Effects:	The introduction of the in planning and consented schemes, in particular the Pen March and Manmole schemes would notably intensify the influence of wind farm development in the view. When considering the Proposed Development in addition to the cumulative baseline, the Proposed Scheme could be perceived as an extension to the Pen March scheme and would increase the spread of turbine development across a slightly wider extent of the view, slightly increasing the influence of wind turbines in the view. The cumulative magnitude of change is considered to be Low.
Significance of Cumulative Effect:	The combined high sensitivity and low to negligible magnitude of change will result in moderate to slight adverse and not significant cumulative effects, as the view will already be heavily influenced by wind turbine development but would slightly increase the spread of wind turbine development across the view.

Viewpoint 9	**Name:** A465 / Heads of the Valleys Road		
Receptors:	A465 users		
Distance the nearest Turbine (km):	0.955	**Direction from the site:**	NW
Susceptibility of the Visual Receptor	Users of the A465, also referred to as the Heads of the Valley Road are of low susceptibility as their attention is less likely to be focused on the landscape/surrounding views.		
Value of the Visual Receptor	Views from the A465 have no recognised value, cultural associations and it is very unlikely to be visited specifically for the view. Therefore, this view is considered to be of low value.		
Sensitivity to change of visual receptor	Overall, the view is of medium sensitivity.		
Baseline Description:	This viewpoint is located from a layby along the A465, as it passes west to east between Merthyr Tydfill and Rhymney. This, relatively open and close, looks south-east towards the Site, over the duelled A465 which forms the foreground. The middle ground is occupied by the upland agricultural fields and rough grassland of the north facing valley sides. The background consists of the east valley sides of the Rhymney Valley. The settlement of Rhymney can be seen nestled on the lower valley sides and along the floor of the Rhymney Valley. Pylons and overhead lines, run parallel to the A465, clearly visible above the skyline in the middle ground of the view. The existing Pen Bryn Oer wind turbines are clearly seen along the skyline to the left of the view. No existing solar farm can be seen.		
Predicted View and Magnitude of Effects	***Construction:*** Close, oblique views of the construction activities will be available for a relatively short stretch of the A465, although a large proportion of the solar PV unit construction would be screened by intervening landform. The gradual progression of installation and construction of auxiliary structures will be of a temporary nature but will occupy a notable proportion of the overall view. Construction will be very short term (>1 year) and reversible, resulting in a medium to low magnitude of change.		

Viewpoint 9	**Name:** A465 / Heads of the Valleys Road
	Operation: On completion, the wireline illustrates that all three turbines would be clearly visible above the skyline. The photomontage illustrates that the northern most part of the Solar Farm would also be visible above the skyline at Year 0, the proposed landscape mitigation will not be sufficient to provide screening of the Solar farm. The Proposed Development would introduce three large scale wind turbines and a small proportion of Solar PV units that would be clearly visible along the skyline. In year 15, the proposed landscape mitigation measures around the Solar farm will have matured, screening part of the solar elements from the view. That being said, the proposed wind turbines will remain a very prominent feature within the view. The Proposed Development would not be incongruous in the view due to the existing presence of wind turbines, although it would only occupy a notable proportion of the overall view. The Proposed Development would be of a long-term (<10 years) and reversible in nature. Therefore, the magnitude of change has been assessed as high.
	Decommissioning: The decommissioning activities of the Proposed Development will be clearly visible just below and above the skyline. The gradual removal of the Proposed Development will be of a temporary nature but will occupy a notable proportion of the overall view. Decommissioning will be very short term (>1 year) and permanent. The only elements that will remain will be the matured solar farm mitigation vegetation, by which time would have become an established minor part of the view, resulting in a Negligible magnitude of change.
Significance of Effects	***Construction:*** The combined medium sensitivity and medium to low magnitude of change will result in a moderate to slight adverse and not significant level of effect.
	Operation: The combined medium sensitivity and high magnitude of change will result in **substantial to moderate adverse and significant** effects.
	Decommissioning: The combined medium sensitivity and negligible magnitude of change will result in an imperceptible and non-significant effect.
Cumulative Assessment	
Predicted Cumulative View:	The wireline illustrates that in addition to the proposed and operational developments that are visible, the in-planning Pen March wind farm would also be visible within the same field of view from this viewpoint. The scoping Abertillery would also be perceptible, although limited to the blade tips. Pen March would appear behind the Proposed Development in the background.

Viewpoint 9	**Name:** A465 / Heads of the Valleys Road
Magnitude of Cumulative Effects:	The introduction of the Pen March scheme would notably intensify the influence of wind farm development in the view, however, when considering the Proposed Development in addition to the Pen March scheme, the Proposed Scheme would notably increase the influence of turbine development across a wider extent of the view, due to its close proximity, therefore increasing effects. The cumulative magnitude of change is considered to be Medium.
Significance of Cumulative Effect:	The combined medium sensitivity and medium magnitude of change will result in **moderate adverse and significant cumulative effects**, as although the view will be heavily influenced by wind turbine development, the Proposed Development would increase the influence die to its close proximity.

Viewpoint 10	**Name:** Rhymney Common		
Receptors:	Visitors to the Rhymney Valley SLA and nearby PRoW's		
Distance the nearest Turbine (km):	1.51	**Direction from the site:**	E
Susceptibility of the Visual Receptor	Visitors to the Rhymney Valley SLA and nearby PRoW's users are of high susceptibility as their attention is likely to be focused on the surrounding views.		
Value of the Visual Receptor	Recognised locally for their intrinsic physical, environmental, visual, cultural and historical value in the contemporary landscape, views from the SLA are considered to be of high to moderate value.		
Sensitivity to change of visual receptor	Overall, the views are of high sensitivity.		

Viewpoint 10	**Name:** Rhymney Common
Baseline Description:	This viewpoint is located within the Rhymney Valley SLA/Rhymney Common to the east of the settlement of Rhymney. The view comprises of a mix of large upland agricultural fields, rough grassland and urban settlement. The foreground is occupied by the rough grazed grassland and woodland blocks of the SLA. The middle ground consists of the settlement of Rhymney and the wooded lower slopes of the western Rhymney Valley. The Heads of the Valley Industrial Estate can be seen nestled in amongst the woodland in the central middle ground. The background is dominated by the rocky outcrops, rough grazed grassland and exposed upland areas of Gelligaer Common, the west Rhymney valley slopes and manmade quarry tips. Parts of the BBNP can be seen in the far-right background. Pylons, can be seen above the skyline, spanning the width of the view. The existing wind turbines of Pangarnddu Industrial Estate can be seen above the skyline in the right background. There are no Solar farm visible in the view.
Predicted View and Magnitude of Effects	***Construction:*** The construction activities of both the Wind Turbines and Solar PV elements of the Proposed Development will be clearly visible. The gradual progression of installation and construction of auxiliary structures will be of a temporary nature but will occupy a notable proportion of the overall view. Construction will be very short term (>1 year) and reversible, resulting in a medium to low magnitude of change.
	Operation: On completion, the wireline illustrates that all three wind turbines would be clearly visible above the skyline from this viewpoint. The photomontage illustrates that the Solar farm would also be visible just below the skyline as at Year 0, the proposed landscape mitigation will not be sufficient to provide screening of the Solar farm. The Proposed Development would introduce three large scale wind turbines and Solar PV units that would be clearly visible. In year 15, the proposed landscape mitigation measures around the Solar farm will have matured, screening parts of the solar elements from the view. Due to the elevation of the viewpoint, the receptor would be looking directly into the solar farm, therefore the bulk of the solar PV units would still be clearly visible. That being said, the proposed wind turbines would be the most prominent element of the Proposed Development and they would be a prominent feature within the view. The Proposed Development would introduce three large scale wind turbines and a new manmade feature to the view in the form of the Solar Farm. The proposed development would occupy a notable proportion of the overall view and would be of a long-term (<10 years) and reversible, resulting in a High magnitude of

Viewpoint 10	**Name:** Rhymney Common
	change.
	Decommissioning: The decommissioning activities of the Proposed Development will be clearly visible. The gradual removal of the Proposed Development will be of a temporary nature but will occupy a notable proportion of the overall view. Decommissioning will be very short term (>1 year) and permanent. The only elements that will remain will be the matured solar farm mitigation vegetation, by which time would have become an established relatively minor part of the view, resulting in a Negligible magnitude of change.
Level of Effect and Significance	***Construction:*** The combined high sensitivity and medium to low magnitude of change will result in a **moderate adverse and significant** level of effect
	Operation: The combined high sensitivity and high magnitude of change will result in a **Substantial adverse and significant level of effect** as the Proposed Development would increase the presence of wind turbine development due to its close proximity and the introduction of Solar PV development would contribute to its notable presence.
	Decommissioning: The combined high sensitivity and negligible magnitude of change will result in slight to imperceptible and non-significant effects.
Cumulative Assessment	
Predicted Cumulative View:	The wireline illustrates that in addition to the proposed development and operational scheme that are visible, the in-planning Pen March and consented single turbines at Pengarddu Industrial Estate and Cwmbargoed Disposal Point will also be seen. The distance between the proposed development and the Pen March and single turbines clearly indicates that they are separate schemes.
Magnitude of Cumulative Effects:	The introduction of the Pen March would notably intensify the influence of wind farm development in the view, however, when considering the Proposed Development in addition to the Pen March scheme, the Proposed Scheme would notably increase the influence of turbine development across a wider extent of the view, due to its close proximity, therefore increasing effects. The cumulative magnitude of change is considered to be Medium.
Significance of Cumulative Effect:	The combined high sensitivity and medium magnitude of change will result in **Moderate adverse and significant cumulative** effects.

Viewpoint 11	**Name:** Abertywswwg		
Receptors:	Users of National Cyle Route 468 north and nearby residential.		
Distance the nearest Turbine (km):	3.35	**Direction from the site:**	SE
Susceptibility of the Visual Receptor	NCR and Residential receptors are of high susceptibility as their attention is likely to be focused on the surrounding views. Overall, the views are of high susceptibility.		
Value of the Visual Receptor	NCR 468 is a promoted Sustrans Route and offers superb views and the surrounding landscape, therefore this view is considered to be of high value.		
Sensitivity to change of visual receptor	Overall, the views are of high sensitivity.		
Baseline Description:	This viewpoint is located along an off-road section of the NCR, along the south-west edge of Abertysswg. The view comprises of a mix of grassland, urban settlement, and upland rough grassland. The central and right fore and middle ground are occupied by a fenced off field and cycle path. A pedestrian access to Idris Davies School forms the left foreground with the settlement of Pontlottyn forming the left middle ground. The background is formed by the eastern slopes of Cefyn y Brithdir to the left and properties along Carn-y- Tyla Terrace to the right. There are no existing wind turbines or Solar farms visible in the view.		
Predicted View and Magnitude of Effects	***Construction:*** The construction activities associated with the erection of the Wind Turbine elements of the Proposed Development will be visible above and between intervening vegetation and above the skyline in the centre of the view. The gradual progression of installation will be of a temporary nature and will occupy a relatively small proportion of the overall view. Construction will be very short term (>1 year) and reversible, resulting in a low magnitude of change.		
	Operation: On completion, the wireline illustrates that all three wind turbines would be clearly visible above the skyline from this viewpoint. The photomontage illustrates that the Solar farm would be screened from view due to intervening landform. The Proposed Development would introduce three large scale wind turbines that would be visible above and between intervening vegetation. In year 15, the proposed wind turbines would still be visible as on construction. The Proposed Development would introduce new man-made features in the		

Viewpoint 11	**Name:** Abertywswwg
	form of three large scale wind turbines to the view. Although the proposed development would occupy a relatively small proportion of the overall view and reversable, it would be clearly visible and of a long-term (<10 years), resulting in a medium magnitude of change.
	Decommissioning: The decommissioning activities of the Proposed Development will be visible above and between intervening vegetation. The gradual removal of the Proposed Development will be of a temporary nature and will only occupy a relatively small proportion of the overall view. Decommissioning will be very short term (>1 year) and permanent. The view would return to its baseline condition, resulting in a Negligible magnitude of change.
Level of Effect and Significance	***Construction:*** The combined high sensitivity and low magnitude of change will result in a moderate to slight adverse and not significant level of effect
	Operation: The combined high sensitivity and medium magnitude of change will result in a **Substantial to moderate adverse and significant level of effect** as the Proposed Development would introduce a new manmade feature.
	Decommissioning: The combined high sensitivity and negligible magnitude of change will result in slight to imperceptible and non-significant effects.
Cumulative Assessment	
Predicted Cumulative View:	The wireline illustrates that in addition to the proposed development, only the in-planning Pen March wind farm would be visible within the same field of view as the proposed Development.
Magnitude of Cumulative Effects:	The introduction of the Pen March would introduce wind farm development in the view, turbine the view into a view that is influenced by turbine development as there are no operational turbines visible at present. When considering the Proposed Development in addition to the Pen March scheme, the Proposed Development would be viewed in front of the Pen March turbines and would slightly extend turbine development across the view and would bring turbine development closer to the view. The cumulative magnitude of change is considered to be Medium to low.
Significance of Cumulative Effect:	The combined high sensitivity and medium to low magnitude of change will result in **Moderate adverse and significant cumulative** effects.

Viewpoint 12	**Name: Coed y Moeth Common**

Viewpoint 12	**Name: Coed y Moeth Common**		
Receptors:	Road users (Commin Road), Common/ PRoW users and nearby residential.		
Distance the nearest Turbine (km):	8.575	**Direction from the site:**	SE
Susceptibility of the Visual Receptor	The views of road users along the Commin Road are of low susceptibility to the Proposed Development as their views are not focused on the adjacent landscape. Comon and Residential receptors are of high susceptibility as their attention is likely to be focused on the surrounding views. Overall, the views are of high susceptibility.		
Value of the Visual Receptor	Although the view isn't promoted as a visitor destination and has no cultural associations, the view is attractive and is valued locally for the available views along the Rhymney Valley. Therefore, the view has a value of Medium to high.		
Sensitivity to change of visual receptor	Overall, the views are of high sensitivity.		
Baseline Description:	This viewpoint is located on common land adjacent to Commin Road north-west of Markham. The view comprises of open, panoramic distant views of the BBNP, overlooking the Rhymney Valley. The foreground is occupied by the rough grassland and bracken of Coed y Moeth Common, which also form the right middle ground. The left middle ground consists of the sleep and wooded western slopes and valley floor of the Rhymney Valley. The settlement of Tradegar can be seen nestled along the valley floor in the centre of the view. The background is dominated by the upper Rhymney valley slopes and the dramatic landform of the Rhymney valley, opening a channelled view of the BBNP beyond. Telegraph poles and communication masts can be seen across the view forming detracting features within the view. Several existing wind turbines are visible above the skyline in the far right and left of the view. There are no existing Solar PV units in the view.		
Predicted View and Magnitude of Effects	***Construction:*** The construction activities of both the Wind Turbines and Solar PV elements of the Proposed Development will be visible at a distance, in the centre of the view. The gradual progression of installation and construction of auxiliary structures will be of a temporary nature and will only occupy a very small proportion of the overall open and panoramic view. Construction will be very short term (>1 year) and reversible, resulting in a low to negligible magnitude of change.		

Viewpoint 12	**Name: Coed y Moeth Common**
	Operation: On completion, the wireline illustrates that all three wind turbines would be visible from this viewpoint, located within the centre of the valley opening, backdropped by the BBNP. The photomontage illustrates that the eastern parts of the Solar farm would also be visible just below and above the skyline as at Year 0, the proposed landscape mitigation will not be sufficient to provide screening of the Solar farm. The Proposed Development would introduce three large scale wind turbines and a small proportion of Solar PV units into the main area of focus of the view. The valley sides would act as a frame, channelling the views eyes towards the proposed development. Although the overall view is already influenced by wind turbine development, the part of the view the proposed development would be viewed in, is not. In year 15, the proposed landscape mitigation measures around the Solar farm will have matured, screening the southern edges of the solar farm. Although, the proposed wind turbines will remain visible in the centre of the view, it would only occupy a relatively small proportion of the open panoramic view. The Proposed Development would be of a long-term (<10 years) and reversible, resulting in a medium to low magnitude of change.
	Decommissioning: The decommissioning activities of the Proposed Development will be visible. The gradual removal of the Proposed Development will be of a temporary nature will occupy a relatively small part of the open panoramic view. Decommissioning will be very short term (>1 year) and permanent. The only elements that will remain will be the matured solar farm mitigation vegetation, by which time would have become an established very minor and distant part of the view, resulting in a Negligible magnitude of change.
Level of Effect and Significance	***Construction:*** The combined high sensitivity and low to negligible magnitude of change will result in a slight adverse and non-significant level of effect
	Operation: The combined high sensitivity and medium to low magnitude of change will result in a slight to moderate adverse and not-significant level of effect as although the Proposed Development will introduce man-made elements that are largely uncharacteristic in that part of the view, they will not be prominent.
	Decommissioning: The combined high sensitivity and negligible magnitude of change will result in slight to imperceptible and non-significant effects.
Cumulative Assessment	

Viewpoint 12	**Name: Coed y Moeth Common**
Predicted Cumulative View:	The wireline illustrates that in addition to the proposed development and operational schemes that are visible, only the consented Pen March turbines will be visible within the same field of views as the proposed Development. There will be successive views of the several operational, consented and scoping turbines in a separate field of view as the receptor turns to the south-west, such as Groesfaen Farm, Tir Firch Gryno, Mynydd Y Glayn and Twyn Hywell Energy Park. Other cumulative turbines are at such a distance that they appear as insignificant features. The Proposed Development will be viewed in front of the in-planning Pen March turbines, potentially viewed as one development.
Magnitude of Cumulative Effects:	The introduction of the Pen March scheme would notably intensify the influence of wind farm development in the view, particularly as it would be introducing wind turbines to the focal point of the view. However, when considering the Proposed Development in addition to the cumulative scenario, the Proposed Scheme could be perceived as a part of or extension of the Pen March scheme due to their proximity to each other. The proposed development would also bring turbine development slightly closer to the view, although there are already a few operational wind turbines much closer to the viewpoint. The cumulative magnitude of change is considered to be Medium to Low.
Significance of Cumulative Effect:	The combined high sensitivity and medium to low magnitude of change will result in **Moderate adverse and significant cumulative** effects.

Viewpoint 13	**Name: B4560 Baeufort Road to Llangynidr**		
Receptors:	Road users and BBNP visitors		
Distance the nearest Turbine (km):	8.95	**Direction from the site:**	NE
Susceptibility of the Visual Receptor	The receptors are of high susceptibility as their attention is likely to be focused on the surrounding views. Overall, the views are of high susceptibility.		
Value of the Visual Receptor	The view is within the BBNP. Therefore, the view has a value of high.		

Viewpoint 13	**Name: B4560 Baeufort Road to Llangynidr**
Sensitivity to change of visual receptor	Overall, the views are of high sensitivity. The value and visual susceptibility of receptors at night normally differs compared to the assessment carried out for daytime conditions. Although receptors from this location would still have the same appreciation of the landscape which is dark and muted compared to what is evident during the day as these conditions are vital for the appreciation of the Dark Skies Reserve. Therefore, the nighttime sensitivity is considered to remain as high.
Baseline Description:	This viewpoint is located along the B4560, which passes through the BBNP. The view comprises of open, panoramic distant views of the South Wales Valleys and southern extents of the BBNP. The foreground and right middle ground is occupied by the rough grassland if the south facing slopes of Mynydd Llangynider. The left middle ground is dominated by the wooded valley of the Ebbw River, which also screens a significant amount of the Heads of the Valleys beyond. The background is split into two distinct areas. To the right lies more of the southern extents of the BBNP and to the left lies the Hedas of the valleys, dominated by a mix of settlement creeping up the lower wooded slopes of the valleys, which contrasts with the exposed grassland on the upper slopes. Pylons can be seen spanning across the middle ground, along the southern edge of the BBNP. There are several existing wind turbines visible within the view, all south of the BBNP boundary. There are no existing Solar PV units in the view.
Predicted View and Magnitude of Effects	***Construction:*** The construction activities of both the Wind Turbines and Solar PV elements of the Proposed Development will be visible at a distance, in the centre of the open panoramic view. The gradual progression of installation and construction of auxiliary structures will be of a temporary nature and will only occupy a very small proportion of the overall view. Construction will be very short term (>1 year) and reversible, resulting in a low to negligible magnitude of change.
	Operation: On completion, the wireline illustrates that all three wind turbines would be visible from this viewpoint. The photomontage illustrates that the Solar farm would also be visible below the skyline. At Year 0, the proposed landscape mitigation will not be sufficient to provide any screening of the Solar farm. In year 15, the proposed landscape mitigation measures around the Solar farm will have matured, screening the edges of the solar elements. With that, the proposed wind turbines will remain as visible as at completion.

Viewpoint 13	**Name: B4560 Baeufort Road to Llangynidr**
	The Proposed Development would introduce additional features to the view, although they would not be incongruous to the view, due to the existing presence of wind turbine development. The proposed development would occupy a relatively small proportion of the overall view and would be of a long-term (<10 years) and reversible, resulting in a medium to low magnitude of change
	Decommissioning: The decommissioning activities of the Proposed Development will be visible. The gradual removal of the Proposed Development will be of a temporary nature will occupy a relatively small part of the open panoramic view. Decommissioning will be very short term (>1 year) and permanent. The only elements that will remain will be the matured solar farm mitigation vegetation, by which time would have become an established very minor and distant part of the view, resulting in a Negligible magnitude of change.
Level of Effect and Significance	***Construction:*** The combined high sensitivity and low to negligible magnitude of change will result in a slight adverse and not significant level of effect
	Operation: The combined high sensitivity and medium to low magnitude of change will result in a moderate to slight adverse and not significant level of effect as the Proposed Development would be noticeable but not dominate.
	Decommissioning: The combined high sensitivity and negligible magnitude of change will result in slight to imperceptible and non-significant effects.
Nighttime Assessment	
Baseline Lighting Description:	At night, the individual landscape elements are quite difficult to discern, including other infrastructure. The baseline night photography is captured within thirty minutes of sunset so the landform can be distinguished against the skyline. Most of this view is in darkness, given it overlooks the rough grassland of the southern extent of the BBNP. There is some existing lighting in this view at the settlement of Rhymney in background. There is also some lighting at Rassau Industrial Estate and scattered lighting along the Heads of the Valley slopes at individual properties. There are no other notable wind turbine lights in the view.
Predicted View and Magnitude of nighttime	***Construction:*** Lighting located on any tall construction machinery such as cranes would be visible. The construction lighting will be of a temporary nature and will only occupy a small proportion of the view. Construction will be very short term (>1 year) and reversible, resulting in a negligible magnitude of change.

Viewpoint 13	**Name: B4560 Baeufort Road to Llangynidr**
Effects	***Operation:*** On completion and depending on wind direction, all three nacelle lights would be visible in this view. When facing the viewer, the lights would be intermittently obscured by passing intervening blades, appearing to flicker as the turbine blades pass the hub lights. The solar farm would not normally be lit during the night. The proposed development lights would introduce lights in a part of the view where there are limited sources of light, and although the Proposed Development would not be incongruous in the view during the daytime, there are currently no other wind turbine lighting in this view. However, there is a notable source of light already in the overall view and the proposed turbine lights will not notably increase nighttime lighting and will not always be visible, reducing potential effects. The Proposed Development would be of a long-term (<10 years) and reversible in nature. Therefore, the magnitude of change has been assessed as medium to low.
	Decommissioning: Lighting associated with tall decommissioning machinery, such as cranes will be visible. The gradual removal of the proposed development will be of a temporary nature and would only occupy a relatively small proportion of the overall view. Decommissioning will be very short term (>1 year) and permanent. No visible elements of the proposed development will remain, returning the view to is baseline state. Therefore, the magnitude of change has been assessed as Negligible.
Significance of nighttime lighting Effects	***Construction:*** The combined medium sensitivity and negligible magnitude of change will result in an imperceptible and non-significant effect.
	Operation: The combined medium sensitivity and medium to low magnitude of change will result in moderate to slight adverse and not significant effects.
	Decommissioning: The combined medium sensitivity and negligible magnitude of change will result in an imperceptible and non-significant effect.
Cumulative Assessment	

Viewpoint 13	**Name: B4560 Baeufort Road to Llangynidr**
Predicted Cumulative View:	The wireline illustrates that in addition to the proposed development and operational schemes that are visible, the in-planning Pen March and Manmole, consented Rassau Industrial Estate, Cwmbargoed Disposal Point and Abergorki and scoping Mynydd Y Glyn would also be visible within The same field of view. There are several other scoping schemes theoretically visible but in reality, they will be of a sufficient distance as not to be a notable feature within the view. There would be sufficient distance between the proposed development and all other cumulative schemes for them to be viewed as separate scheme. There will be successive views of the scoping West Monmouthshire Gold Club, Mynydd Maen and Aberillery schemes, in a separate field of view as the receptor turns south. Other operation turbines are at such a distance that they appear as insignificant features.
Magnitude of Cumulative Effects:	The introduction of the cumulative schemes, particularly the in-planning Pen March and consented Rassau Industrial Estate turbines would notably intensify the influence of wind farm development in the already wind turbine influenced view and would bring wind turbine development much closer to the receptor. When considering the Proposed Development in addition to the cumulative scenario, although, the Proposed Scheme would be perceived as a standalone development and would extend wind turbine development further across the middle ground of the view, it would not notably increase the presence of wind turbine development. The cumulative magnitude of change is considered to be Medium to Low.
Significance of Cumulative Effect:	The combined high sensitivity and medium to low magnitude of change will result in **Moderate adverse and significant** cumulative effects.

Viewpoint 14	**Name: The Chartists Cave, Cambrian Way**		
Receptors:	BBNP visitors and Cambrian Way users		
Distance the nearest Turbine (km):	6.98	**Direction from the site:**	NE
Susceptibility of the Visual Receptor	The receptors are of high susceptibility as their attention is likely to be focused on the surrounding views. Overall, the views are of high susceptibility.		

Viewpoint 14	**Name: The Chartists Cave, Cambrian Way**
Value of the Visual Receptor	The view is within the BBNP. Therefore, the view has a value of high.
Sensitivity to change of visual receptor	Overall, the views are of high sensitivity.
Baseline Description:	This viewpoint is located along the Cambrian Way long distance footpath, which passes through the BBNP. The view comprises of open, panoramic distant views of the South Wales Valleys and southern extents of the BBNP. The foreground and middle ground are occupied by the rough grassland of Mynydd Llangynider. The background is made up of the South Wales Valleys, dominated by a mix of settlement creeping up the lower wooded slopes of the valleys, which contrasts with the exposed grassland on the upper slopes. Pylons can be seen spanning across the middle ground, along the southern edge of the BBNP. There are several existing wind turbines visible within the view, all south of the BBNP boundary. There are no existing Solar PV units in the view.
Predicted View and Magnitude of Effects	***Construction:*** The construction activities of the erection of the Wind turbine elements of the Proposed Development will be visible in the centre of the extensive panoramic view. The installation and construction will be of a temporary nature and will only occupy a very small proportion of the overall view. Construction will be very short term (>1 year) and reversible, resulting in a low to negligible magnitude of change.
	Operation: On completion, the wireline illustrates that all three wind turbines would be visible in the middle ground from this viewpoint. The photomontage illustrates that the Solar farm would be screened from view by intervening landform. In year 15, the wind turbines will remain as visible as at completion. The Proposed Development would introduce additional features to the view, although they would not be incongruous to the view, due to the existing presence of wind turbine development. The proposed development would occupy a relatively small proportion of the overall view and would be of a long-term (<10 years) and reversible, resulting in a medium to low magnitude of change

Viewpoint 14	**Name: The Chartists Cave, Cambrian Way**
	Decommissioning: The decommissioning activities of the Proposed Development will be visible. The gradual removal of the Proposed Development will be of a temporary nature will occupy a relatively small part of the open panoramic view. Decommissioning will be very short term (>1 year) and permanent, resulting in a Negligible magnitude of change.
Level of Effect and Significance	***Construction:*** The combined high sensitivity and low to negligible magnitude of change will result in a moderate to slight adverse and not significant level of effect
	Operation: The combined high sensitivity and medium to low magnitude of change will result in a **moderate adverse and significant level of effect** as the Proposed Development would be noticeable but not dominate.
	Decommissioning: The combined high sensitivity and negligible magnitude of change will result in slight to imperceptible and non-significant effects.
Cumulative Assessment	
Predicted Cumulative View:	The wireline illustrates that in addition to the proposed development and operational schemes that are visible, the in-planning Pen March and consented Abergorki, Upper Ogmore, Cwmbargoed Disposal Pont, Lleyncelyn Farm and Land at Graig Yr Hufen would be visible within the same field of views as the proposed Development. The scoping Mynydd Y Glyn and Twyn Hywell Energy Park would also be visible in the same field of view. There would be successive views of the in planning Manmole, Mynydd Carn Y Cefn and Silent Valley Wate turbines, consented Rasssau Industrial Estate and scoping Mynydd Maen, Mynydd Llanhileth , Abertillery and West Monmouthshire Golf Course turbines in a separate field of view as the receptor turns east. Other operational and cumulative turbines are at such a distance that they appear as insignificant features. The distance between the proposed development and the cumulative turbines clearly indicates that they are separate schemes.

Viewpoint 14	**Name: The Chartists Cave, Cambrian Way**
Magnitude of Cumulative Effects:	The introduction of the cumulative schemes, particularly the Pen March would notably intensify the influence of wind farm development in a view already influenced by wind turbine development. When considering the Proposed Development in addition to the cumulative scenario, the Proposed Scheme would be perceived as a standalone development and would be located in the middle ground of the view. Only the upper tower, hubs and blades of the proposed development will be visible due to intervening landform. Pen March would be the slightly more prominent scheme due to it being located closer to the viewpoint. The cumulative magnitude of change is considered to be Medium to Low.
Significance of Cumulative Effect:	The combined high sensitivity and medium magnitude of change will result in **Moderate adverse and significant cumulative** effects.

Viewpoint 15	**Name: Mynydd Llangattwg**		
Receptors:	BBNP visitors and nearby PRoW users		
Distance the nearest Turbine (km):	11.88	**Direction from the site:**	NE
Susceptibility of the Visual Receptor	The receptors are of high susceptibility as their attention is likely to be focused on the surrounding views. Overall, the views are of high susceptibility.		
Value of the Visual Receptor	The view is within the BBNP. Therefore, the view has a value of high.		
Sensitivity to change of visual receptor	Overall, the views are of high sensitivity.		

Viewpoint 15	**Name: Mynydd Llangattwg**
Baseline Description:	This viewpoint is located from Mynydd Llangattwg within the BBNP. The view comprises of open, panoramic distant views of the South Wales Valleys and southern extents of the BBNP. The foreground and middle ground are occupied by the more land of Mynydd Llangattwg. The background is made up of the South Wales Valleys, dominated by a mix of settlement creeping up the lower wooded slopes of the valleys, which contrasts with the exposed grassland on the upper slopes. Pylons can be seen spanning across the middle ground, along the southern edge of the BBNP. There are several existing wind turbines visible within the view, all south of the BBNP boundary. There are no existing Solar PV units in the view.
Predicted View and Magnitude of Effects	***Construction:*** The construction activities of the erection of the Wind turbine elements of the Proposed Development will be visible in the centre of the extensive panoramic view. The installation and construction will be of a temporary nature and will only occupy a very small proportion of the overall view. Construction will be very short term (>1 year) and reversible, resulting in a low to negligible magnitude of change.
	Operation: On completion, the wireline illustrates that all three wind turbines would be visible in the middle ground from this viewpoint. The photomontage illustrates that the Solar farm would be screened from view by intervening landform. In year 15, the wind turbines will remain as visible as at completion. The Proposed Development would introduce additional features to the view, although they would not be incongruous to the view, due to the existing presence of wind turbine development. The proposed development would occupy a relatively small proportion of the overall view and would be of a long-term (<10 years) and reversible, resulting in a medium to low magnitude of change
	Decommissioning: The decommissioning activities of the Proposed Development will be visible. The gradual removal of the Proposed Development will be of a temporary nature will occupy a relatively small part of the open panoramic view. Decommissioning will be very short term (>1 year) and permanent, resulting in a Negligible magnitude of change.
Level of Effect and Significance	***Construction:*** The combined high sensitivity and low to negligible magnitude of change will result in a moderate to slight adverse and not significant level of effect

Viewpoint 15	**Name: Mynydd Llangattwg**
	Operation: The combined high sensitivity and medium to low magnitude of change will result in a moderate to slight adverse and not-significant level of effect as the Proposed Development would be noticeable but not dominate.
	Decommissioning: The combined high sensitivity and negligible magnitude of change will result in slight to imperceptible and non-significant effects.
Cumulative Assessment	
Predicted Cumulative View:	The wireline illustrates that in addition to the proposed development and operational scheme that are visible, the in-planning Manmole, consented Rassau Industrial Estate and scoping West Monmouthshire Golf Club schemes are the most notable cumulative schemes visible in the same field of view. There will be successive views of the in-planning Mynydd Carn Y Cefn and scoping Abertillery turbines, in a separate field of view to the east of the viewpoint. Other operational and cumulative turbines are at such a distance that they appear as insignificant features. The distance between the proposed development and the cumulative turbines clearly indicates that they are separate schemes.
Magnitude of Cumulative Effects:	The introduction of the Man mole would intensify the influence of wind farm development in the view, as they will appear as the largest turbines in the view. When considering the Proposed Development in addition to the cumulative scenario, the Proposed Scheme would be viewed within an existing group of wind turbines and from a distance. They could easily be missed. The cumulative magnitude of change is considered to be Low to negligible.
Significance of Cumulative Effect:	The combined high sensitivity and low to negligible magnitude of change will result in slight adverse and not significant cumulative effects.

Viewpoint 16	**Name:** The Blorenge		
Receptors:	BBNP visitors and Cambrian Way users		
Distance the nearest Turbine (km):	17.13	**Direction from the site:**	E
Susceptibility of the Visual Receptor	BBNP and PRoW receptors are of high susceptibility as their attention is likely to be focused on the landscape/surrounding views. Overall, the views are of high susceptibility.		

Viewpoint 16	**Name:** The Blorenge
Value of the Visual Receptor	Promoted PRoW/hilltop widely recognised for its views of the river Usk. Therefore, this view is considered to be of high value.
Sensitivity to change of visual receptor	Overall, the views are of high sensitivity.
Baseline Description:	This open and panoramic viewpoint is located along the Cambrian Way, as is summits the Blorenge, a well-known hilltop destination, within the Black Mountains area of the BBNP. The view towards the site, looks west over the exposed moorland of the hill top, taking in the southern extents of the BBNP and Heads of the Valleys, including Mynydd Coety, Mynydd Carn – y – cefn, Cefn Manmole and Mynydd Bedweltte. The fore ground is formed of the upland exposed moorland of the hill-top and the middle ground and background are dominated by the valley mountain summits of the valleys and BBNP. Pylons, quarry workings, communication masts and several operational wind turbines are clearly visible, forming detracting features within the view. No solar PV units can be notably seen.
Predicted View and Magnitude of Effects	***Construction:*** The erection of the Wind Turbine blades of the Proposed Development will just be visible above the skyline. The construction activities of the remaining wind turbines elements and solar farm elements will be screened from view by intervening landform. The construction activities will be of a temporary nature and will only occupy a very small proportion of the view. Construction will be very short term (>1 year) and reversible, resulting in a negligible magnitude of change.
	Operation: On completion, the wireline and photomontage illustrate that only the blade tips will be perceptible in the background of this view. In year 15, only the blade tips will remain visible. The Proposed Development would not be incongruous in the view due to the existing presence of wind turbines, and only the blade tips would be visible. The proposed development would only occupy a very small proportion of the overall view. The Proposed Development would be of a long-term (<10 years) and reversible in nature. Therefore, the magnitude of change has been assessed as negligible.

Viewpoint 16	**Name:** The Blorenge
	Decommissioning: The decommissioning activities of the wind turbine elements of the Proposed Development would just be visible. The removal of the proposed development will be of a temporary nature and would only occupy a very small proportion of the overall view. Decommissioning will be very short term (>1 year) and permanent. No visible elements of the proposed development will remain, returning the view to is baseline state. Therefore, the magnitude of change has been assessed as Negligible.
Significance of Effects	***Construction:*** The combined high sensitivity and negligible magnitude of change will result in an imperceptible and not significant level of effect.
	Operation: The combined high sensitivity and negligible magnitude of change will result in imperceptible and not significant effects as the proposed development would go largely unnoticed in this open and panoramic view.
	Decommissioning: The combined high sensitivity and negligible magnitude of change will result in an imperceptible and non-significant effect.
Cumulative Assessment	
Predicted Cumulative View:	The wireline illustrates that in addition to the proposed development and the operational developments that are visible, there will be combined views of several cumulative schemes within the same field of view from this viewpoint. There will also be successive views of several cumulative schemes as the receptor turns east. Only the blade tips of the Proposed Development would be perceptible in the background of the view and could easily be missed by the viewer.
Magnitude of Cumulative Effects:	The introduction of Proposed Development in addition to the cumulative scenario, would result in negligible magnitude of cumulative effects as the blade tips could easily be missed by the viewer.
Significance of Cumulative Effect:	The combined high sensitivity and negligible magnitude of change will result in imperceptible and not significant cumulative effects.

Viewpoint 17	**Name:** Table Mountain, Cambrian Away and Beacons Way		
Receptors:	BBNP visitors and Cambrian Way and Beacons Way users		
Distance the nearest Turbine (km):	17.57	**Direction from the site:**	NE

Viewpoint 17	**Name:** Table Mountain, Cambrian Away and Beacons Way
Susceptibility of the Visual Receptor	BBNP and PRoW receptors are of high susceptibility as their attention is likely to be focused on the landscape/surrounding views. Overall, the views are of high susceptibility.
Value of the Visual Receptor	Promoted PRoW/hilltop widely recognised for its views of the river Usk. Therefore, this view is considered to be of high value.
Sensitivity to change of visual receptor	Overall, the views are of high sensitivity.
Baseline Description:	This extensive, open and panoramic viewpoint is located on Table Mountain, a well-known hilltop destination, within the Black Mountains area of the BBNP. The view towards the site, looks west over the enclosed upland Usk Valley. The fore and middle ground is formed by the valley floor which consists of pasture, hedgerows and woodland cover. The settlement of Crickhowell is visible in the left of the view. The exposed upland moorland of Mynydd Llangatwg forms the background to the view, contrasting with the rich and textured Usk valley. No other wind turbines or solar development are perceptible.
Predicted View and Magnitude of Effects	***Construction:*** The proposed Development cannot be seen.
	Operation: The Proposed Development cannot be seen.
	Decommissioning: The Proposed Development cannot be seen.
Significance of Effect:	***Construction:*** The proposed Development cannot be seen, therefore there would be no effects.
	Operation: The proposed Development cannot be seen, therefore there would be no effects.
	Decommissioning: The proposed Development cannot be seen, therefore there would be no effects.
Cumulative Assessment	
Predicted Cumulative View:	The Proposed Development cannot be seen, therefore there would be no cumulative effects.
Magnitude of Cumulative Effects:	The Proposed Development cannot be seen, therefore there would be no cumulative effects.

Viewpoint 17	**Name:** Table Mountain, Cambrian Away and Beacons Way
Significance of Cumulative Effect:	The Proposed Development cannot be seen, therefore there would be no cumulative effects.

Viewpoint 18	**Name: Mynydd Llangynidr**		
Receptors:	BBNP visitors		
Distance the nearest Turbine (km):	5.46	**Direction from the site:**	NE
Susceptibility of the Visual Receptor	The receptors are of high susceptibility as their attention is likely to be focused on the surrounding views. Overall, the views are of high susceptibility.		
Value of the Visual Receptor	The view is within the BBNP. Therefore, the view has a value of high.		
Sensitivity to change of visual receptor	Overall, the views are of high sensitivity.		
Baseline Description:	This viewpoint is located near the trig point on Cefn yr Ystrad, Mynydd Llangynior, within the BBNP. The view comprises of open, panoramic distant views of the South Wales Valleys and southern extents of the BBNP. The foreground and middle ground are occupied by the rough grassland of Cefn yr Ystrad. The background is made up of the South Wales Valleys, dominated by a mix of settlement creeping up the lower wooded slopes of the valleys, which contrasts with the exposed grassland on the upper slopes. Pylons can be seen spanning across the middle ground, along the southern edge of the BBNP. There are several existing wind turbines visible within the view, all south of the BBNP boundary. There are no existing Solar PV units in the view.		

Viewpoint 18	**Name: Mynydd Llangynidr**
Predicted View and Magnitude of Effects	***Construction:*** The construction activities of the Proposed Development will be visible in the centre of the extensive panoramic view. The installation and construction will be of a temporary nature and will only occupy a small proportion of the overall extensive view. Construction will be very short term (>1 year) and reversible, resulting in a low magnitude of change.
	Operation: On completion, the wireline illustrates that all three wind turbines would be visible in the middle ground of this viewpoint. The photomontage illustrates that the northern extents of the Solar farm would also be visible as at Year 0, the proposed landscape mitigation will not be sufficient to provide screening of the Solar farm. The Proposed Development would introduce three large scale wind turbines and a small proportion of Solar PV units. In year 15, the proposed landscape mitigation measures around the Solar farm will have matured, screening the northern edge of the solar farm. The Proposed Development would introduce additional features to the view, although they would not be incongruous to the view, due to the existing presence of wind turbine development. The proposed development would occupy a relatively small proportion of the overall view, but would become a noticeable element of the view and would be of a long-term (<10 years) and reversible, resulting in a medium magnitude of change
	Decommissioning: The decommissioning activities of the Proposed Development will be clearly visible below the skyline. The gradual removal of the Proposed Development will be of a temporary nature and would occupy a relatively small proportion of the overall view. Decommissioning will be very short term (>1 year) and permanent. The only elements that will remain will be the matured solar farm mitigation vegetation, by which time would have become an established minor part of the view, resulting in a negligible magnitude of change.
Significance of Effect	***Construction:*** The combined high sensitivity and low magnitude of change will result in a moderate to slight adverse and not significant level of effect
	Operation: The combined high sensitivity and medium magnitude of change will result in a **moderate adverse and significant level of effect** as the Proposed Development would be noticeable but not dominate.
	Decommissioning: The combined high sensitivity and negligible magnitude of change will result in slight to imperceptible and non-significant effects.
Cumulative Assessment	

Viewpoint 18	**Name: Mynydd Llangynidr**
Predicted Cumulative View:	The wireline illustrates that in addition to the proposed development and operational schemes that are visible, the in-planning Pen March, Mynydd Carn Y Cefn and Manmole, consented Cwmbargoed Disposal Pont and scoping Twyn Hywell Energy Park, Mynydd Llanhileth, Mynydd Maen and Mynydd Y Glyn would be visible within the same field of views as the proposed Development. There would be successive views of the consented Abergorki and Upper Ogmore as the viewer turns west and successive views of the consented Rassau Industrial Estate and scoping Abertillery and West Monmouthshire Golf Course turbines in a separate field of view as the receptor turns east. Other operational and cumulative turbines are at such a distance that they appear as insignificant features. The distance between the proposed development and the cumulative turbines clearly indicates that they are separate schemes.
Magnitude of Cumulative Effects:	The introduction of the cumulative schemes, particularly the Pen March would notably intensify the influence of wind farm development in a view already influenced by wind turbine development. When considering the Proposed Development in addition to the cumulative scenario, the Proposed Scheme would be perceived as a standalone development and would be located in the middle ground of the view. Pen March would be the more prominent scheme due to it being located much closer to the viewpoint. The cumulative magnitude of change is considered to be Medium.
Significance of Cumulative Effect:	The combined high sensitivity and medium magnitude of change will result in **Moderate adverse and significant cumulative** effects.

Viewpoint 19	**Name: Carn Ddu**		
Receptors:	BBNP visitors		
Distance the nearest Turbine (km):	8.08	**Direction from the site:**	NW
Susceptibility of the Visual Receptor	The receptors are of high susceptibility as their attention is likely to be focused on the surrounding views. Overall, the views are of high susceptibility.		

Viewpoint 19	**Name: Carn Ddu**
Value of the Visual Receptor	The view is within the BBNP. Therefore, the view has a value of high.
Sensitivity to change of visual receptor	Overall, the views are of high sensitivity.
Baseline Description:	This viewpoint is located on the summit of Carn Ddu, within the southern extents of the BBNP. The view comprises of open, panoramic distant views of the South Wales Valleys and southern extents of the BBNP. The foreground and middle ground are occupied by the rough grassland of Carn Ddu. The background is made up of the South Wales Valleys, dominated by a mix of settlement creeping up the lower wooded slopes of the valleys, which contrasts with the exposed grassland on the upper slopes. Merthyr Tydfil can be seen in the right background. Pylons can be seen spanning across the skyline and here are several existing wind turbines visible within the view, all south of the BBNP boundary. There are no existing Solar PV units in the view.
Predicted View and Magnitude of Effects	***Construction:*** The construction activities of the erection of the wind turbines will be visible in the centre of the extensive panoramic view. The installation and construction will be of a temporary nature and will only occupy a small proportion of the overall extensive view. Construction will be very short term (>1 year) and reversible, resulting in a low to negligible magnitude of change.
	Operation: On completion, the wireline illustrates that only the upper part of the towers, hubs and blades of two of the turbines and only the blades of the third turbine will be visible in the background of this viewpoint. The photomontage illustrates that the Solar farm would not be visible due to intervening landform. In year 15, the wind turbines will be as visible as on completion. The Proposed Development would introduce additional features to the view, although they would not be incongruous to the view, due to the existing presence of wind turbine development. The proposed development would occupy a relatively small proportion of the overall open panoramic view and would be of a long-term (<10 years) and reversible, resulting in a medium to low magnitude of change

Viewpoint 19	**Name: Carn Ddu**
	Decommissioning: The decommissioning activities of the Proposed Development will be visible. The gradual removal of the Proposed Development will be of a temporary nature and would occupy a relatively small proportion of the overall view. Decommissioning will be very short term (>1 year) and permanent, resulting in a negligible magnitude of change.
Level of Effect and Significance	***Construction:*** The combined high sensitivity and low to negligible magnitude of change will result in a slight adverse and not significant level of effect
	Operation: The combined high sensitivity and medium to low magnitude of change will result in a moderate to slight adverse and not significant level of effect as the Proposed Development would be perceptible but not dominate.
	Decommissioning: The combined high sensitivity and negligible magnitude of change will result in slight to imperceptible and non-significant effects.
Cumulative Assessment	
Predicted Cumulative View:	The wireline illustrates that in addition to the proposed development and operational schemes that are visible, the in planning Manmole and Pen March would be the most notable cumulative schemes visible in the same field of view as the proposed Development. Views of the consented Pengarddu Industrial Estate, Cwmbargoed Disposal Point and Land at Graig Yr Hufen and scoping Twyn Hywell Energy Park and Mynydd Maen would also be visible in the same filed of view. There will be successive views of the consented Llwyncelyn Farm, Abergorki and Upper Ogmore and scoping Mynydd Y Glyn as the viewer turns west. Other operational and cumulative turbines are at such a distance that they would appear as insignificant features. The distance between the proposed development and the Pen March and Manmole turbines clearly indicates that they are separate schemes.
Magnitude of Cumulative Effects:	The introduction of the cumulative schemes would notably intensify the influence of wind farm development in the view, which is already influenced by wind turbines. The introduction of the Pen March and Manmole schemes would be the main contributor to this due to their close proximity to the viewpoint. When considering the Proposed Development in addition to the cumulative scenario, the Proposed Scheme would be perceived as a standalone development and although it would increase the spread of wind turbine development across the middle ground of the view, they would not be the dominant feature. The cumulative magnitude of change is considered to be Low.

Viewpoint 19	**Name: Carn Ddu**
Significance of Cumulative Effect:	The combined high sensitivity and low magnitude of change will result in moderate to slight adverse and not significant cumulative effects.

Viewpoint 20	**Name: Pen Y Fan**		
Receptors:	BBNP visitors		
Distance the nearest Turbine (km):	15.72	**Direction from the site:**	NW
Susceptibility of the Visual Receptor	The receptors are of high susceptibility as their attention is likely to be focused on the surrounding views. Overall, the views are of high susceptibility.		
Value of the Visual Receptor	The view is known nationally and is a very popular destination within the BBNP. Therefore, the view has a value of high.		
Sensitivity to change of visual receptor	Overall, the views are of high sensitivity.		
Baseline Description:	This viewpoint is located on the summit of Pen Y Fan, the highest peak in South Wales, within the southern extents of the BBNP. The view comprises of open, panoramic views of the dramatic River Taf 'U' shaped valley which make up the fore and middle ground. The view also takes in distant views of the South Wales Valleys and southern extents of the BBNP. Several existing wind turbines are visible within the view, all distant and south of the BBNP boundary. There are no existing Solar PV units in the view.		
Predicted View and Magnitude of Effects	***Construction:*** The construction activities of the erection of the wind turbines will be visible at a distance in the background of the extensive panoramic view. The installation and construction will be of a temporary nature and will only occupy a very small proportion of the overall extensive view. Construction will be very short term (>1 year) and reversible, resulting in a negligible magnitude of change.		
	Operation: On completion, the wireline illustrates that only the upper part of		

Viewpoint 20	**Name: Pen Y Fan**
	the tower, hub and blades of one of the turbines and only the blades of the two other turbines will be visible in the background of this viewpoint. The photomontage illustrates that the Solar farm would not be visible due to intervening landform. In year 15, the wind turbines will be as visible as on completion. The Proposed Development would introduce additional features to the view, although they would not be incongruous to the view, due to the existing presence of wind turbine development. The proposed development would occupy a very small proportion of the overall open panoramic view and would be of a long-term (<10 years) and reversible, resulting in a low to negligible magnitude of change
	Decommissioning: The decommissioning activities of the Proposed Development will be visible. The gradual removal of the Proposed Development will be of a temporary nature and would occupy a very small proportion of the overall view. Decommissioning will be very short term (>1 year) and permanent, resulting in a negligible magnitude of change.
Level of Effect and Significance	***Construction:*** The combined high sensitivity and negligible magnitude of change will result in a slight to imperceptible adverse and not significant level of effect
	Operation: The combined high sensitivity and low to negligible magnitude of change will result in a slight adverse and not significant level of effect as the Proposed Development would be perceptible but not dominate.
	Decommissioning: The combined high sensitivity and negligible magnitude of change will result in slight to imperceptible and non-significant effects.
Cumulative Assessment	
Predicted Cumulative View:	The wireline illustrates that in addition to the proposed development and operational schemes that are visible, several cumulative schemes would be visible within the same field of views as the proposed Development. There would also be some successive views of in a separate field of view to the west of the viewpoint, but the cumulative schemes are at such a distance that they appear as insignificant features.
Magnitude of Cumulative Effects:	The introduction of the cumulative schemes would increase the influence of wind farm development in the view, however, when considering the Proposed Development in addition to the cumulative scenario, only the blade tips of the Proposed Development would be perceptible from a distance and could easily be missed by the observer. The cumulative magnitude of change is considered to be negligible.

Viewpoint 20	**Name: Pen Y Fan**
Significance of Cumulative Effect:	The combined high sensitivity and negligible magnitude of change will result in imperceptible and significant cumulative effects.

Viewpoint 21	**Name:** Mynydd Aberdar		
Receptors:	Open Access users		
Distance the nearest Turbine (km):	7.61	**Direction from the site:**	W
Susceptibility of the Visual Receptor	The receptors are of high susceptibility as their attention is likely to be focused on the surrounding views. Overall, the views are of high susceptibility.		
Value of the Visual Receptor	Open Access receptors are of high susceptibility as their attention, amongst other uses, is focused on the landscape/surrounding views. Overall, the views are of high susceptibility		
Sensitivity to change of visual receptor	Overall, the views are of high sensitivity.		
Baseline Description:	This viewpoint is located along a local road adjacent to an area of open access land. The view towards the Site largely comprises of Merthyr Tydfil, which dominates the fore and middle ground. The BBNP can be seen, forming the left background and contrasting with the dense urban area dominating the view. Merthyr Common forms the right background, where opencast workings, and angular tips can be seen. Several existing wind turbines are visible within the view, above the skyline. There are no existing Solar PV units in the view.		
Predicted View and Magnitude of Effects	***Construction:*** The construction activities of the erection of the wind turbines will be visible at a distance in the background of the extensive open view. The installation and construction will be of a temporary nature and will only occupy a very small proportion of the overall extensive view. Construction will be very short term (>1 year) and reversible, resulting in a negligible magnitude of change.		

Viewpoint 21	**Name:** Mynydd Aberdar
	Operation: On completion, the wireline illustrates that only the upper part of the tower, hub and blades of two of the turbines and only the blades of the third turbine will be visible in the background of this viewpoint. The photomontage illustrates that the Solar farm would not be visible due to intervening landform. In year 15, the wind turbines will be as visible as on completion. The Proposed Development would introduce additional features to the view, although they would not be incongruous to the view, due to the existing presence of wind turbine development. The proposed development would occupy a very small proportion of the overall open view and would be of a long-term (<10 years) and reversible, resulting in a low to negligible magnitude of change
	Decommissioning: The decommissioning activities of the Proposed Development will be visible. The gradual removal of the Proposed Development will be of a temporary nature and would occupy a very small proportion of the overall view. Decommissioning will be very short term (>1 year) and permanent, resulting in a negligible magnitude of change.
Level of Effect and Significance	***Construction:*** The combined high sensitivity and negligible magnitude of change will result in a slight to imperceptible adverse and not significant level of effect
	Operation: The combined high sensitivity and low to negligible magnitude of change will result in a slight adverse and not significant level of effect as the Proposed Development would be perceptible but not dominate.
	Decommissioning: The combined high sensitivity and negligible magnitude of change will result in slight to imperceptible and non-significant effects.
Cumulative Assessment	
Predicted Cumulative View:	The wireline illustrates that in addition to the proposed development and operational schemes that are visible, the in-planning Pen March and Manmole, consented Rassau Industrial Estate and Cwmbargoed Disposal Paint and scoping Abertillery schemes would be visible within the same field of views as the proposed Development. Other operational and cumulative schemes are at such a distance that they appear as insignificant features. The Proposed Development would be viewed in front of the operational Pen Bryn Oer.

Viewpoint 21	**Name:** Mynydd Aberdar
Magnitude of Cumulative Effects:	The introduction of the cumulative schemes, particularly Pen March, would notably intensify the influence of wind farm development in the view due to its visibility. When considering the Proposed Development in addition to the cumulative scenario, the Proposed Scheme would be partially visible in the background of the view. Only the upper tower, hub and blades of two of the turbines and the blade tips of the third turbine would be visible. The cumulative magnitude of change is considered to be low to negligible.
Significance of Cumulative Effect:	The combined high sensitivity and low to negligible magnitude of change will result in slight adverse and not significant cumulative effects.